

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently amended) A method of forming a toner image, comprising:
  - electrically charging a photoreceptor containing an organic photosensitive material;
  - imagewise exposing the photoreceptor so that a latent image is formed on the photoreceptor;
  - developing the latent image with toner so that a toner image is formed on the photoreceptor by a reversal development;

wherein

the photoreceptor comprises a charge generation layer containing an N-type charge generation material and a charge transportation layer containing a charge transportation material and ~~has~~ having a thickness of from 5 to 15  $\mu\text{m}$ ;

the toner contains colored particles comprising a resin and a colorant, and the colored particles have a ratio,  $D_{v50}/D_{p50}$ , of the 50% volume particle diameter  $D_{v50}$  to the 50% number particle diameter  $D_{p50}$  of from 1.0 to 1.15 and a ratio,  $D_{v75}/D_{p75}$ , of an accumulate of 75% volume average particle diameter from larger particle side to an accumulate of 75% number average particle diameter from larger particle side of from 1.0 to 1.20, and content of colored particles having a diameter of  $0.7 \times D_{p50}$  is not more than 10 in number; and

the reversal development is performed under condition satisfying the following expression;

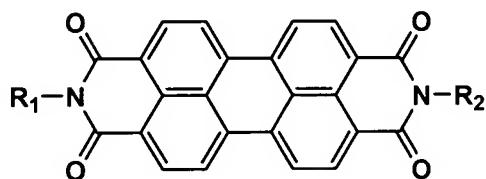
Expression 1  $50 \leq |E| \leq 100$

E: Electrical field intensity applied to the organic photoreceptor ~~during development that is a quotient of potential V in an unexposed area of the photoreceptor at a time of development divided by layer thickness of organic photosensitive material of the photoreceptor in V/ $\mu\text{m}$ .~~
2. (Original) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the charge generation layer further contains a P-type pigment in an amount of not more than 10% by weight of the N-type charge generating material.

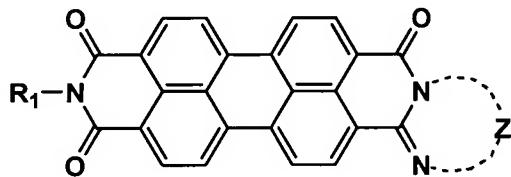
3. (Original) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the N-type charge generation material is a perylene compound pigment.

4. (Currently amended) The image forming method of claim 1, in which the perylene compound is a 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid imide derivative represented by the Formula 1, 2, 3a or 3b, or a mixture thereof,

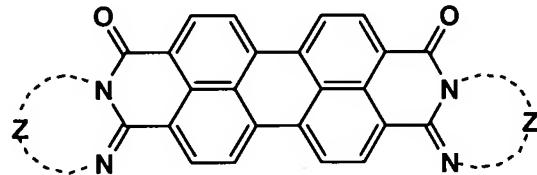
Formula 1



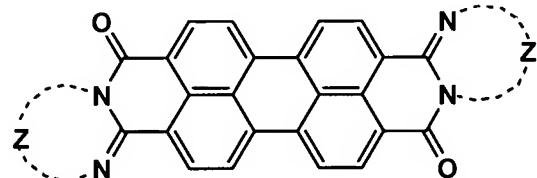
Formula 2



Formula 3a



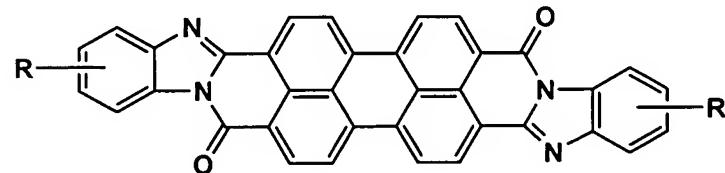
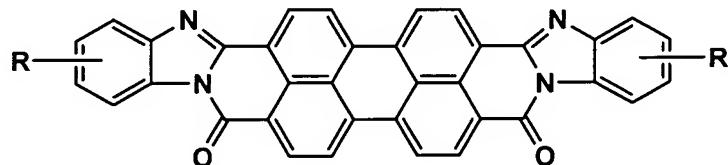
Formula 3b



in the above formulas, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, an alkoxy group, an alkylamino group, a dialkylamino group, a benzyl group, a phenethyl group or a heterocyclic group, and the above organic groups may be substituted or unsubstituted; when —When the compound is a polymer, R<sub>1</sub>

and R<sub>2</sub> each may be a 1,4-phenylene group[.] ; and Z is a group of atoms necessary to form a heterocyclic group.

5. (Currently amended) The image forming method of claim 1, in which the perylene compound is represented by one of the following Formulas,



wherein R is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 - 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group, an alkoxy group or a heterocyclic group.

6. (Original) The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the P-type charge generating material is a titanyl phthalocyanine compound.

7. (Original) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the static latent image is formed by exposure to a light beam having an exposing spot area of not more than  $2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2$ .

8. (New) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein thickness of the charge generation layer is from 0.3 to 2.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

9. (New) The image forming method of claim 8, wherein thickness of the charge generation layer is from 0.3 to 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .